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MORE ABOUT CALIFORNIA

Climate Conditions Ideal in That State.

Municipal Government, Churches and Religions, Islands and Politics Discussed.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 2, 1912.

The city of Los Angeles is one of the oldest in Southern California, and was settled first by the Spanish. One hundred years ago it was a little Spanish town with narrow streets and adobe huts. Now it is one of the great cities of America. By far the greater part of this marvelous growth has been made within the past forty years, and it has more than doubled in the past twenty years. You ask the cause of this wonderful immigration to this city by the Coast, and there is only one answer—climate. Here the temperature rarely goes below forty or above ninety. Think of it! No long zero winters, with still longer coal bills. The flowers and vegetables at the year round. No matter how warm the sun may shine, it is always pleasant in the shade. A gentle breeze at night from the mountains, make it comfortable to sleep under cover, and in the day time the order is reversed, and the gentle breeze comes back from the ocean. Hence, this is a veritable garden spot for those who may be sick, and for still more who want to avoid getting sick. As the regions compassed by ideal climate conditions is necessarily small, the time is coming when the population in all this country will be enormous. Indeed, it is expected that this city will, within the next twenty-five years, be larger than the present Greater New York. It is eighteen miles to the nearest point on the ocean, and in that direction it is almost a continuous city. Long Beach, Santa Monica, Venice, and San Pedro are some of the beach resorts which are populous, and San Pedro, twenty-three miles away, is already a part of Los Angeles and under the city government.

THE CITIZENSHIP.

Every country has its disadvantages as well as good points and this is no exception. Here there are many kinds of people. The old Spaniard still lingers and is an influential element in society. The Chinaman and the "Jap" are ever present, while the Mexican, Indian, Italian, and Negro also contribute to the population. Of course in hundreds of cases all these race bloods are more or less commingled. The race problem is a most irritating one, and will some day cause no end of trouble on this Coast. The public school furnishes the point to acute trouble. A few evenings ago a relative told us that he had occasion to visit his school at the adjourning hour not long ago to bring his boy home. He stood and watched the children as they filed down the steps leading from the building. It was a motley crowd which he beheld. Of course the Caucasians predominated, but interspersed, sandwiched as it were, were coal black Negroes, Japs, Chinese, Indians, Mexicans and in fact, representatives of every known people on the earth. Bringing up the rear was a dog, which he said he presumed was thrown in to complete the variety. So there you have it. This same gentleman told me that he had found his little boy playing with a Negro boy about the same age, and had remonstrated with him for it, and was met with this response, "Father, he may be black, but he is much whiter than some white boys with whom I play."

STREETS AND LIGHTS.

No one can visit this city without being impressed with its fine streets, boulevards, and driveways extending for miles and miles in every direction. They are well kept and well lighted. In fact the lights are just as numerous and just as good five miles from the center of the city as in the business section. On the road question the people here not only believe in big things, but they do them. The city is now engaged in a municipal enterprise which, for Los Angeles is as great a feat as the building of the Panama Canal is for Uncle Sam. \$20,000,000 have been voted to bring a water supply from Owens River Lake, high in the mountains 27 miles away. This great supply of pure mountain water from the clouds in its descent to Los

Angles will be so harnessed at various points as to supply power enough for every city street car, for electric lights, and also manufacturing purposes. When completed, it will be one of the wonders in modern civil engineering, and will be capable of supplying water to a city of more than 10,000,000 inhabitants.

CHURCH AND RELIGIONS.

All the leading religious denominations are to be found here, and owing to the many nationalities represented, there are possibly more churches than any city of the same size in the United States. On last Sunday morning the writer attended services at the First Methodist Church which is one of the toniest here, and had the pleasure of listening to a sermon by the celebrated Rev. Robert J. Burdette, of whom many of our readers heard something during a lecture at Hartford recently. Rev. Burdette is a Baptist minister, but on this occasion was filling the pulpit of Dr. L. E. Ashe, who was attending the Methodist General Conference at Minneapolis. We did not know that "Bob" Burdette was a preacher, but he is, and one of unusual strength, not so much an orator, but a good speaker. He preached to an audience of 3,000 on the subject "An Open City." Some of his illustrations were sharp and characteristic. His idea is that man should be taught to avoid evil instead of trying to remove evil from man, and he drawled out "God did not build a barbed wire fence around the tree of forbidden fruit in the Garden of Eden."

Sunday night we went to a little church in a suburb called the Church of the Nazarene, where about one hundred faithful people worship. In a sense, it was going from the highest to the lowest in our church attendance for one day, but in another respect—deep pietism and pure religion without formality—we were going from the lowest to the highest.

Speaking of churches, we were surprised to find that in this city there are seven Christian Science churches, one of which cost \$18,000, and another \$15,000, and we were told there are four in course of construction. This new, but old doctrine is getting a firm grip all over the West and is drawing from all denominations.

CATALINA ISLAND.

No one should visit Southern California without making a trip to Santa Catalina Island. On last Saturday morning we left Los Angeles by way of the electric line and San Pedro for the Island which is fifty miles distant. Twenty-three miles by land, and twenty-seven miles by water. San Pedro is the harbor for Los Angeles and is probably the greatest lumber receiving point in the world. Here the United States government has expended millions of dollars in improving the deep water harbor and they are still dredging away in the direction of Los Angeles, and in years to come through a twenty mile canal, ocean going vessels will undoubtedly be brought into the heart of this city. We were a little too late to see the U. S. War vessels as they had only a few days before been ordered to San Diego because of some new phase of the Mexican revolution. Our voyage across to the Island on the steamer Cariblio was a rough one, and as the steamer was tossed about by the great ocean swells, many of the passengers, especially the ladies, became sea sick, and it was no uncommon thing to see them bending over the railing, sending wireless messages to the monsters of the sea. No, the writer escaped without getting sick. This is the dull season at the Island so far as visitors are concerned but our boat took over about 400 passengers who were soon intent upon seeing the wonderous beauties of this mountain island, for such it is rising out of the sea as though it had been towed up by gone ages by some mighty internal upheaval. The most interesting thing to be seen by the visitor who has only a brief time to stay, is the submarine gardens. Taking passage in a small motor boat, you are slowly carried around a point of the island and through the glass bottom of the boat you behold the wonderous sea growth which resembles a great garden filled with flowers of the rarest varieties, shrubbery and mosses of every description, and the hues of the rainbow. This growth can be seen at a depth of from 20 to 35 feet, and great fishes as well as little ones, are seen slowly swimming around amidst the shrubbery, or in great schools darting hither and thither in a most tantalizing way to one who loves to tempt them with the hook and line. This is one of the great fishing points on or near the coast and fish dinners is one of the rare enjoyments to be had by a visit here. Ours consisted of a huge fresh mackerel cooked to a brown turn under our own eyes, and to say that we

had a great feast as the building of the Panama Canal is for Uncle Sam.

\$20,000,000 have been voted to bring a water supply from Owens River Lake, high in the mountains 27 miles away. This great supply of pure mountain water from the clouds in its descent to Los

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK

Movement Started Declares Kentuckian.

Says That \$650,000 Is Sufficient to Secure the 32,000 Acres of Land.

Washington, May 6.—New and interesting testimony in support of the Thomas bill providing for the purchase of Mammoth cave and its environs to be maintained as a national park, was given before the House Military Affairs committee today by Hunter M. Merriweather, of Kansas City, a former Kentuckian, and Dr. J. N. McCormick, of Bowling Green, secretary of the State Board of Health for Kentucky, both representing the National Conservation congress.

The importance of the passage of this bill, as an economic move, was stressed by Mr. Merriweather, who argued that by failure to conserve the property and surrounding forested land, embracing all told 32,000 acres, erosion would ensue and Green and Nolin rivers would be a constant drain on the treasury to prevent filling in. It would cost the government \$1,000,000 in a few years' time to keep Green river navigable, he contended.

Mr. Merriweather favored an amendment to the bill fixing \$50,000 as the maximum limit to be paid by the government for the 20,000 acres in lieu of the \$1,000,000 called in the bill. Options on 15,000 acres of land around Mammoth cave, procured by Mr. Merriweather for the government's advantage, were filed with the committee.

He said he procured these options on a portion of the territory suitable for the park and that should be conserved, because he believed the price for the other land could be determined for condemnation purposes by the cost of acreage on which options are held. He believed the average cost per acre of the 30,000 acres exclusive of the cave property should be between \$1 and \$2 an acre.

In a forceful manner, Mr. Merriweather urged that the Mammoth Cave National Park idea is one demanding exceptional consideration and made the point that this natural wonder is very close to the center of population of the United States and as a National park, could be visited by many thousands of patriotic Americans annually. A beautiful description of the cave country and Green river was given by Mr. Merriweather.

The attractiveness of Mammoth cave as a health resort was elaborated upon by Dr. McCormick, who is ex-secretary of the National Health Association, and who has been traveling a great deal lately lecturing on health and science problems. The declaration that the assassinated President Garfield might have recovered from his bullet wounds could he have been moved into Mammoth cave and its cool and invigorating air, was made.

Based on a scientific investigation which he made in Mammoth cave a few years ago Dr. McCormick told of the physical conditions in Mammoth cave, of the limestone formation and the ease with which the cave would deteriorate should it be neglected.

Pure air of the temperature of Mammoth cave, averaging 56 degrees, would have saved the life of President Garfield, declared Dr. J. H. McCormick.

"More people," said he, "die each day in the United States from preventable diseases than were lost on the Titanic."

The speakers were presented by Representative R. Y. Thomas, Jr., author of the bill, Col. M. H. Crump, of Bowling Green; D. W. J. McGee and A. C. Janin, one of the Mammoth cave trustees, were present.

"All we hope for in this session of Congress is a favorable report on the bill," said Col. Crump. The committee took no action today. The hearing was on the Thomas bill to appropriate \$1,000,000 for the purchase of the timber land over the cave.

Orders "The Vulture's Claw." The Hartford Republican, Hartford, Ky.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed find my check for \$1.00 to renew my subscription to the Republican which expired in March and also for the Vulture's Claw.

Yours truly,

T. T. ROGERS.

WOULD AMEND CHURCH LAW

Weyley's Rule Praised by Methodists

As Safe Guide, and the Rule Against Card Playing and Theaters May Go.

Minneapolis, May 4.—Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church appeared to be divided equally last night on the question whether one church law prohibiting dancing, card-playing, gambling and attendance at theaters, circuses and horse races should be abolished, as recommended by the board of bishops.

On the ground that their investigations showed that two-thirds of the 3,250,000 members of the church either danced or went to circuses and theaters, without regarding it as sinful, the bishops declared that the church law against these diversions, in force for 40 years, had become obsolete. They asserted that while the church continues to protest against these forms of amusement, still it was better not to have any specific law on the subject than to have a law which was ineffective. John Wesley's injunction leaving the amusement to the conscience of individuals, the 24 active bishops declared, was the wisest regulation for "Americans of the Twentieth century."

LIVELY DEBATE FORECAST.

A demonstration which greeted Bishop Earl Cranston's reading of the recommendation was taken as indicating a lively debate on the question when it comes up for a vote of the 159 delegates. A motion declar-

ing that the rule "always had been a source of constant irritation and contempt in the church," and asking that it be referred to a committee, was promptly voted down, arguments being presented that the full conference was "going to settle that question, and no one else."

No sooner was the motion made than James J. Bartholomew of New Bedford, Mass., had the floor. "I knew of a high school boy, who, in studying English, went to see Macbeth. It was the duty of the pastor, without option, to expel that boy from the church on the ground that he had violated this supposed law. A jury acting under the rule would have to expel, but a jury acting under Wesley's rule certainly would not do so."

ARGUMENTS AGAINST RULE.

Arguments against continuing the anti-amusement rule as presented were:

That the majority of the churchgoers never have refrained from dancing and theaters because of the church, and the violation of this rule has tended to bring all church discipline into contempt; that many people regard Shakespeare on the stage as being as good as Shakespeare in a book; that many people refuse to condemn all plays, because some of them, just as much as they would condemn all novels, because some novels are not proper; that gambling is fundamentally wrong, and does not need a rule to prohibit it.

Arguments for continuing the rule were that its abolition would give the impression that the church was tending toward laxity and was endorsing the things which it formerly opposed; that abolition of the rule would remove restrictions which held people from those forms of amusement.

PRESIDENT SEVERELY CRITICISED.

In adopting a resolution offered by James W. Andeson of Keokuk, Iowa, denouncing Secretary of Agriculture Wilson for accepting the honorary chairmanship of the brewers' congress in Chicago last October, the conference declared that President Taft, Secretary Wilson and Secretary of State Knox "have forfeited all claims on the future franchise of the Christian and sober manhood of the nation," because they had ignored appeals that no government official attend to congress. Secretary Wilson's explanation that he attended the congress because he was interested in the growth of hops and barley was described as "an insult and frivolous."

The conference appointed a com-

mission of 20 delegates to consider the demand of some of the negro delegates that they be given a negro bishop to supervise the affairs of 325,000 members of their church in southern states.

WESLEY'S ADVICE APPROVED.

The bishops' report was delivered by Bishop Earl Cranston of Washington, D. C., and it formed the second section of the Episcopal address, the first half of which had been given the day before.

"We would joyfully acclaim the day when every Christian would abstain from the amusements which have been prohibited, but we can't repress our conviction that Wesley dealt more wisely with the danger.

"The bishops therefore recommend a return to the consistent treatment of this subject by Wesley and the more earnestly, because we are dealing with the American people and the intelligence of the Twentieth century. "As a church we cannot approve dancing and theatergoing. They are questionable amusements. To us, as to several of our sister churches who justify these amusements as consistent with the spiritual life seem to manifest a deplorable lack of spiritual perception."

"Again we stand unitedly against gambling, and we recognize clearly that it is the same sin in Wall street that it is in the lowest resort, but we have never ventured legislatively to fix the point where the race track gambler, passing from the turf to the stock market, becomes a respectable business man eligible to church membership and the chairman of the board of trustees."

"In our absolute helplessness before this question, we must continue to allow the world to suspect that the larger the stake and the more reckless of public weal, the gain, the more vicious the crime, provided the winner pays tithes to religion or benevolence."

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS.

The report stated that 1,350 out of 2,007 district superintendents had declared the amusement paragraph in the church discipline was ineffective.

The bishops further recommended that the church, instead of having two temperance societies as represented in the Anti-saloon league, and the Methodist Church Temperance society, have only one, suggesting abolishing the church society; recommending that the church return to the limit of five years for pastorates, as was in force prior to 1900; denounced child labor and boycotting in disputes between capital and labor; endorsed President Taft in his attempts to promote international peace; denounced any attempt by any religious bodies to interfere with the civil status of marriages of their members when performed by clergymen of other denominations.

Col. John Astor Buried.

New York, May 4.—The body of John Jacob Astor, who lost his life in the Titanic disaster, was buried today beside the body of his father at Washington Heights. The services were held at Rhinecliff on the Hudson. Only the formal service of the Episcopal church was used, and the funeral sermon will be preached at Trinity church tomorrow. A dozen officers were necessary to keep the curious crowd at a distance.

The singing of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," which is always sung at the Astor funeral, was omitted because the Titanic band played it as the ship went down, and it was feared that it would cause mental anguish to Mrs. Madeline Astor.

For Sale at a Bargain.

Motor Boat equipped with a 6 h. p. Gray Motor. Speed 12 miles an hour. Boat is one season old and in first class condition. For further particulars, call on or address this office.

Carry Graft to the Tomb.

Chicago, May 6.—A new form of confidence game came to the notice of the police last night, when a man and his wife were arrested for collecting money in Hyde Park to buy flowers which were to be used, they said, to decorate the graves of old soldiers Memorial Day.

The couple claimed to represent the Grand Army of the Republic. The flowers for this purpose are furnished annually by the public schools, and when the collectors approached one person who knew of this they came to grief.

The arrest of the two followed. The prisoners told the police they had collected \$250.

FORMER FEUDIST SERIOUSLY SHOT

Ed. Callahan Fired Upon from Ambush.

Especially Wounded and Rushed to Lexington Hospital—Not Expected to Recover.

Jackson, Ky., May 4.—Edward Callahan, former sheriff of Breathitt county, at one time a leader of the Hargis faction, was shot down and desperately wounded Saturday morning as he stood at the door of his store at Crockettsville, in this county, twenty miles from Jackson. He was rushed to Lexington to the hospital and it is not believed he can recover. The assassins were hidden on the hillside near the point from which Callahan was shot two years ago. Callahan's body was riddled with bullets.

Callahan was one of the best known men in Breathitt county, and during the days when James Hargis and his faction were in power Callahan was regarded as Hargis' right hand man. Hargis was county judge and Callahan sheriff at the time when some of the bloodiest records of Breathitt were written.

Callahan was tried several times in connection with the killing of Jim Cockrell, James B. Marcum and Dr. Cox, but on every occasion there was no verdict secured against him. For the murder of Marcum, Curt Jett and Tom White are now in the penitentiary for life and efforts made a short time ago to secure their paroles were blithely fought.

The killings of Cockrell, Marcum and Dr. Cox were the result of a bloody feud which raged in Breathitt county for a number of years between the Hargis and Cockrell factions, and which caused in addition to these murders the killing of a number of others.

The Hargis faction, headed by Judge James Hargis and Callahan, were in the ascendancy for many years, but later they lost out, and finally the climax was reached when Beach Hargis, the son of Judge James Hargis slew his father and was sent to the penitentiary for life.

During the last few years Callahan had been out of politics, and it was said that he had been avoiding all forms of trouble with his former enemies. He was, according to the claims of his friends, attending strictly to his business, but he was always heavily guarded, as frequent threats were made to take his life.</p

A BOOK THAT HAS NO STOPPING PLACES!

At Least You Won't Stop Until You Have Read it From Cover to Cover

"THE VULTURE'S CLAW" BY REV. C. F. WIMBERLY, OF MADISONVILLE, KY.

"The Vulture's Claw" is an absorbingly interesting story, with a deep religious moral. The story takes its name from a miserly, grasping hypocrite whose left hand is deformed into the shape of a claw and his character is so much like a vulture that the title of the book is peculiarly apt. Mr. Wimberly introduces more than a dozen interesting characters and a multiplicity of situations which he handles with a master hand. His descriptive work is nothing short of genius. Most of the action takes place in the remote Ozark mountains and much of it hangs upon the coming into the mountains of a school mar'm who infuses new life and ambition into the community; and in coming of a Methodist minister with whose beautiful character the reader readily falls in love. "The Vulture's Claw" is a remarkable story of hardship depicting the unfavorable environments of remote mountain sections; of the influence of one or two strong personalities upon the lives of many people, and through every page runs a double romance which absorbs the interest of the reader.

The Hartford Republican

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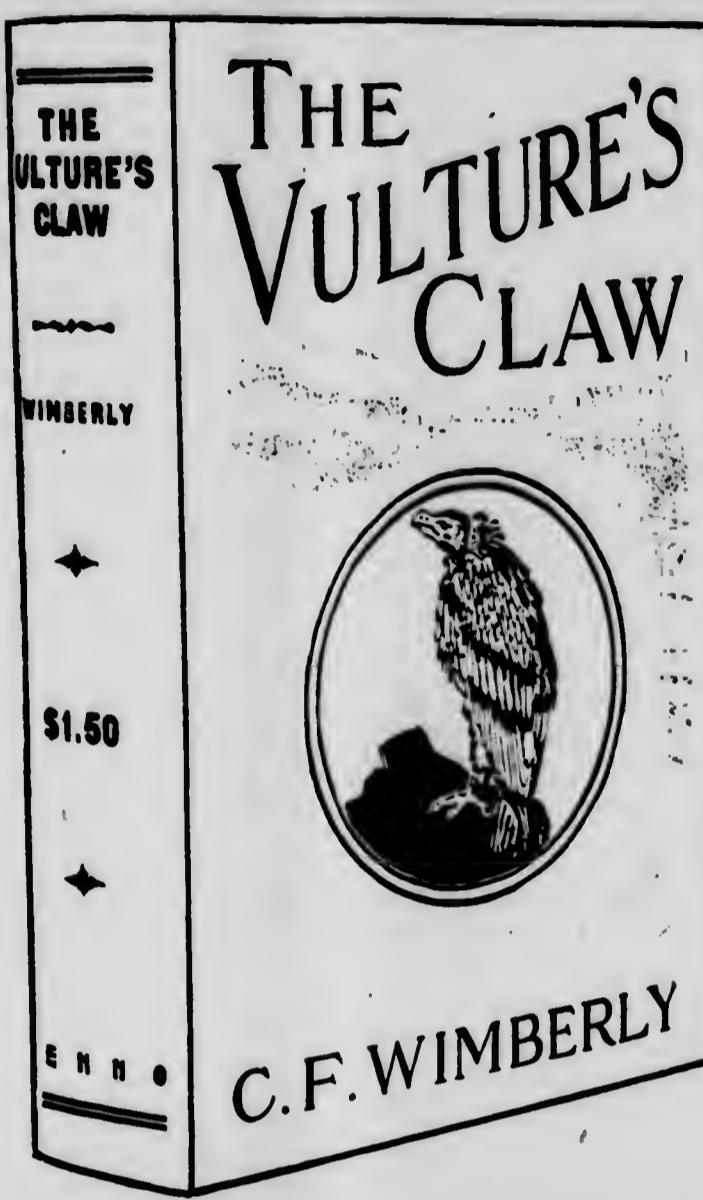
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Regular price of "The Vulture's Claw" is \$1.50. By a special offer we are able to offer this fascinating book postpaid, and the Hartford Republican one full year for \$1.60. This is for a short time and our supply of books is limited. You should take advantage of this special offer before books are exhausted. This offer is extended to new or old subscribers. Address THE HARTFORD REPUBLICAN.

PREVENTING ACCIDENTS

Germany Makes Systematic Study of Conditions.

America Might Profitably Study and Imitate This Admirable System.

By careful study and systematic treatment, risks in every industry in Germany have been materially reduced in recent years, and accidents have been cut down 56 per cent. When a firm enters one of the great German trade associations, each part of its business is classified by government officials according to its degree of danger. It is thus forced to insure its employees automatically. If it succeeds in making its methods safer, it may be placed in a higher class and secure better rates. Thus it is for the interest of every large company to reduce the risks in its operations as much as possible. The trade associations themselves co-operate to this end by issuing literature of all kinds and placing it with their members. That we may profitably study and imitate these German methods in our own land is the opinion of William H. Tolman, director of the American Museum of Safety, who writes on the subject in American Industries. Says Mr. Tolman:

"Each one of the sixty-six trade associations for the German empire is subdivided into branches for the sake of determining the amount of risk involved in the conduct of that branch of the industry. Then the association decides to which danger class each portion of the business of the members shall be assigned; as a new firm enters the association, each part of the business falls automatically into its respective danger class."

"However, before the findings of the trade association are fixed, they must be approved by the Imperial insurance office. The assignment of

an individual industry to its danger class is therefore made according to law. Against this decision an appeal can be made within two weeks to the Imperial office. At intervals of five years, the danger tariff may be revised, based upon the number of accidents during that period. The association knows from its own returns the annual number of accidents and the payment for compensation; it can decide whether or not a revision will be made. These facts also enable them to determine if the premium can be reduced.

"Practically all the German trade associations issue books and pamphlets with special hints and regulations for accident prevention. In addition to technical descriptions of the safety appliances themselves, the experience of the entire trade in dealing with dangerous parts of machines and processes is summarized for the benefit of the employer and his workers. For example, the Southwestern Wood Working Association issues an illustrated book of 175 pages, prepared by H. Hofmann, their technical Inspector. The Trade Association of Butchers issues a safety manual of 199 pages of descriptive text, scale drawings and photographs. These publications constitute a veritable encyclopedia of safety.

Attention is called to the fact that four recent accidents, every one of which could have been prevented by the use of safety device, will entail payment of \$10,000 upon the association. If the four crippled men live to the normal old age, the safety devices would have cost \$10.

"Nearly all the trade associations issue special rules, pamphlets and posters directing attention to the dangers and menace of alcoholism, especially during working hours; temperance in the use of alcohol at other times—indicating that it is not a food—the feeling of gaiety induced is caused by a mistaken impression of the brain, and that it does not enable the workers to do more; that the moderate use of alcohol is not so bad but the above sent more than 15,000 persons last year to prisons and reformatories.

"The workers are cautioned against excessive drinking at their meetings and assemblies and, as far as possible, it is suggested that they avoid appointments and holding of meetings

at places where drinking may be expected. Workmen can do their best to help their families to advise and example, thus conserving their industrial integrity, which, in turn, means the industrial supremacy of the fatherland.

"Easily comprehended pamphlets call attention to hints and suggestions in the choice of a trade, showing that heart, respirator, skin and eye diseases are to be expected in certain trades, and that workmen predisposed to weakness in those occupational diseases should be very careful in seeking employment. The necessity of pure air as a counter-irritant of tuberculosis; cleanliness and regularity in the general manner of life, particularly of the mouth and teeth; the use of a bath once a week, otherwise two soap scrubs.

"Avoiding Diet Avoids Illness."

"A Shut Mouth Makes for Health."

"These are some of the ways in which Germany is preventing 50 per cent of the annual toll of industrial accidents. Popular lectures, the distribution of simple pamphlets and documents, are other methods. This education propaganda starts in the readers placed in the hands of the school children, inculcating ideals of safety and caution at the very threshold of the child's life."

"Germany has paid its disabled wage workers more than \$1,500,000 since 1881. It pays its injured, superannuated, and their dependants, something like \$126,000,000 a year. Of this sum the workmen furnish half. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," is the keynote of the "German System." —Literary Digest.

Por' Rico's New Wonder.

From far away Porto Rico come reports of a wonderful new discovery that is believed will vastly benefit the people. M. Itamon T. Marchan, of Barranquilla, writes "Dr. King's New Discovery is doing splendid work here. It cured me bout five times of terrible cough and colds; also my brother of a severe cold in his chest and more than 20 others, who used it on my advice. We hope this great medicine will yet be sold in every drug store in Porto Rico." For throat and lung troubles it has no equal. A trial will convince you of its merit. 50¢ and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by all druggists.

86-YEAR-OLD PRIMER PUPIL IN MOUNTAINS

"Schoolgirl" at Hindman Wants to Learn to Read Her Bible.

Washington, D. C., April 28.—

The story of a primer pupil, 86 years old, was brought to Washington today by Miss Katherine Pettit, of the Hindman settlement school, situated in the mountains of Kentucky, 45 miles from a railroad station. Miss Pettit came to the Capital to lecture before the Southern Industrial Educational Association and to urge better educational facilities in the mountain regions of her State. Miss Pettit told of the establishment of "moonlight" schools for men and women. The inspiration for the inauguration of these schools, she declared, was the pathetic appeal made by a woman 86 years old that she be taught to read so that she might have the comfort of her Bible before she died. As these school sessions have to be held on moonlight nights in order for those wishing to attend to be able to travel over the rough paths and roads, they have been termed "moonlight" schools.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Methuselah's 1,000 Years.

One of the greatest puzzles in the Bible is the great age to which Methuselah is reported to have lived, nine hundred and sixty-nine years. Many have tried to explain the figures away, but modern scholarship has little patience with those rather childish attempts to make the impossible possible. The earliest of these explanations was that the years when were what we call months, but this would be manifestly absurd, for it is stated that Methuselah's eldest son Lamech was born when the father was one hundred and eighty-seven years old, or about fifteen years old, according to our reckoning—not impossible, but according to the Samaritan version Methuselah was

age of five of our years.

The fact, too, that Methuselah's great age is especially cited is against this theory of each year being only a month, for he would have been but eighty years old at his death, according to our reckoning—and this is not at all remarkable.

Any one looking over the list of the heads of the first ten generations of man will notice that Methuselah's is not greatly in excess of several others. Adam died aged nine hundred and thirty, Seth nine hundred and twelve, Enoch nine hundred and five, Noah nine hundred and ten, Mahalalel eight hundred and ninety-five, Jared nine hundred and sixty-two, Methuselah nine hundred and sixty-five, Enoch three hundred and sixty-five, Methuselah nine hundred and sixty-nine, Lamech seven hundred and seventy-seven, and Noah nine hundred and fifty, only seventeen years younger than Methuselah.

The suggestion has also been made that these great ages did not refer to individuals, but to the time which tribes lived, but this is not seriously taken into consideration by close students of the Bible.

The real explanation now approved by most Bible scholars is based upon the knowledge that the Babylonians gave their early ancestors thousands of years of life. Written records were not kept of the early heroes and distinguished men of the Babylonians, and it became the custom to attribute remarkable deeds and remarkable length of life to these personages. That is how it comes about that the statement is found in the Bible, "There were giants in those days"—an exaggerated and legendary assertion.

Now the fact is that Abraham, the first Hebrew, came from Babylon, and he brought with him very naturally many of the traditions of that land. He was accustomed to hear stories of the early ancestors of the Babylonians, who had performed marvelous deeds and lived to amazing ages.

The chronicle of the ages of Adam, Seth, Methuselah and others is in what is understood to be the legendary section of the Bible, which was written for the sole purpose of tracing the descent of Abraham from Adam. The Old Testament, it must be remembered, is a history of the Hebrews, written by them, and in no sense a history of all mankind.

Thus it is commonly agreed among modern Bible students that the greatest age assigned to Methuselah is legendary.

It is not literally believed that Methus-

lah, or any other man of the Old Testament, lived to an age of nearly a thousand years.

A frank admission that these are the legends of the early ages of men, and have no real historical value does not affect the trustworthiness of the Bible

nearly so much as childish explanations which do not explain. Had Methuselah really lived nine hundred and sixty years this would have meant that he died the very year of the Deluge—and had he been alive at that time it would certainly have been mentioned.—*Ex.*

"The Telephone Girl."

The telephone girl sits in her chair And listens to voices from everywhere. She knows all the gossip, she knows all the news,

She knows who is happy and who has blues,

She knows all our sorrows, she knows all our joys,

She knows all the girls who are chasing the boys,

She knows all our troubles, she knows all our strife,

She knows every man who talks cross to his wife,

She knows every time we are out with the boys,

She knows the excuse each fellow employee,

If the telephone girl told half that she knows,

It would turn dearest friends into bitter foes,

She could start a small wind that would soon be a gale,

It would us in trouble and land us in jail,

She could start a story which gaining in force,

Would cause half our wives to sue for divorce,

She could get all the churches mixed up in a fight,

And turn our bright days into sorrowing night,

In fact she could keep the whole town in a stew,

If she told but one tenth of the things she knew,

The nightly appointments and half spoken things,

The speed over the wire when the telephone rings,

Say: boys don't it make your head whirl,

When you think what you owe to the telephone girl!—*Ex.*

The Pool of Flame

By LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE
Illustrations by Ellsworth Young

Copyright 1911, by Louis Joseph Vance

CHAPTER XXI.

Lurching drunkenly into the harbor known locally as Aden Back Bay, the Panjeh came to anchor.

O'Rourke, from the lower grating of the steamship's accommodation ladder, signified to one of the swarm of hovering dinghies, and waiting for it to come in, reviewed the anchored shipping, gathered transiently together in that spot from the four corners of the earth, and shook his head despondingly.

A yellow-haired Somall boatman shot his little craft in to the grating. O'Rourke dropped upon the stern-seat and took the tiller. "Post Office pier," he said curtly. The dinghy shot away with dipping, dripping oars, while the Irishman continued to search among the vessels for anything that seemed to promise the speed necessary for his purpose, and failed to discover one.

"Tis hopeless," he conceded bitterly as the boat wove a serpentine wake in and out among the heaving bulks. "And, I'm thinking, 'tis the O'Rourke who will presently be slinking back to confess he bragged beyond his powers. The fool that ye are, Terence, with your big words and your fine promises, all empty as your purse! 'Tis out of patience I am with ye entirely!"

Doubtless he made the very picture of unhappiness.

So, at least, seemed to think a man lounging in a dilapidated canvas deck-chair beneath a dirty awning in the stern of a distant tramp steamer; who, raking the shoreward-bound with a pair of rusty binoculars, had chanced to focus upon O'Rourke.

"Looks as if he hadn't a friend in the world," said the man audibly. "Looks as if a letter from home with cash draft 'ud about fill his little bill."

He grunted in pleased appreciation of his own subtle wit. A short man he was, stout, very much at home in grimy pajamas and nothing else, with eyes small, blue, informed with twinkling humor and set in a florid countenance histrionic with a three day's growth of grayish beard.

He swung the glasses again upon O'Rourke, and, "Hell!" he exclaimed, sitting up with stimulated interest. "Well, by jinks!" said the stout man. "Who'd a-thunk it!"

He got up with evident haste and waddled forward to the bridge, where he came upon what he evidently needed in his business: a huge and battered megaphone. Applying this to his lips and filling his lungs he belched with a right good will, and his hull, not unlike the roaring of an amiable hull, awoke Aden's echoes: "Oo-Rourke!"

"Good morning," murmured the Irishman, lifting his head to stare about him with incredulous curiosity. "Who's that harkening at me?"

The pajama person continuing to shout at the top of his voice, by dint of earnest staring the Irishman eventually located the source of the uproar. "Now who the divvle might be?" he wondered. "Ananias, my friend"—to the boatman—"row to the steamer yonder where the noise comes from."

Whereupon the stout man, seeing the boat alter its course, put aside the megaphone. And again peace brooded over Aden.

On nearer approach to the tramp, O'Rourke's smile broadened to a pleased grin, and airily he waved a hand to the man with the voice.

"Jimmy Quick!" he observed with unfeigned delight. "Faith, I begin to believe that me luck holds, after all!"

From the bottom step of the tramp's ladder he tossed a coin to the boatman, then mounted to the deck. Incontinently the stout man fell heavily upon his neck with symptoms of extreme joy. A yell succeeding his first transports, he wiped his eyes, beamed upon his guest and suggested instinctively: "Drink!"

"Brevity's ever the soul of your wit, captain," said O'Rourke. "I will." And he meekly followed Quick's bare heels forward to the officer's quarters beneath the bridge.

Having set him in a chair, Quick, still a-gurgle, wandered off, unearthed a bottle, beamed upon his visitor, asked a dozen questions in as many breaths and, without waiting for an answer, waddled off again to return with a brace of dripping soda-water bottles. "Schweppes," he said, patting their round forms tenderly; "and the last in our lockers—all in your honor, colonel!"

"So!" commented O'Rourke. "Hard up, is it? 'Tis not the O'Rourkes who would be wishing ye ill, captain, dear, but, faith, meself's not sorry to hear that word this day. I'm thinking me luck is sound, after all."

Quick had again vanished. Presently O'Rourke heard his mighty voice booming down an engine-room ventillator. "Dravos! Dravos, you leaser! Come up and see a strange sight!" He came back, still vibrant with an

elephantine sort of joy. "Of course, he panted, mopping a damp brow with the sleeve of his jacket, 'you're a good sight for sore eyes. Never did we meet up with you yet but there came a run of luck."

"'Tis good hearing," said O'Rourke, smiling.

A slight little man slipped a bald head, relieved by ragged patches of gray hair about the temples, apologetically into the cabin door.

"The top of the day to ye, Dravos!" said O'Rourke loudly, for little Dravos was partially deaf. "And how are the engines?"

The engineer carefully hitched up his trousers and regarded the wanderer with temperate geniality.

"Good afternoon, Colonel O'Rourke," he replied, clipping his words mincing-



With an Unconscious, Surprised Oath,
O'Rourke Stepped Aside.

"Very nicely, I thank you." He shook hands, sat down on the edge of a berth with the manner of one who fears to intrude, and glanced searchingly at Quick. "You're going to serve the drinks, cap'n," he snapped acidly. "hump yourself!"

He accepted his glass with a dispassionate air and drank hastily after a short nod to the guest, as one who sacrifices his personal inclinations to the laws of hospitality. But from his after-glow of benevolence, O'Rourke concluded that the drink had not been unwelcome.

"What brings you here?" demanded Quick in a subdued roar.

"I've a job for ye, if so be it yero not otherwise engaged—and if ye can do it."

Quick slapped a huge thigh delightedly. "I knew it—could have sworn to it!"

"Can do anything," asserted Dravos with asperity.

"Tis merely a question of speed," explained the Irishman. "Can ye make Bombay in four days—he the fifteenth?"

"Dravos," roared Quick, "how much speed can you get out of those damned engines?"

"Twenty knots," snapped Dravos.

"When can you sail?"

"To-night," said Dravos.

"It," stipulated Quick, "I can pick up a crew in Aden."

"Tis settled then."

"We'll need a bit of money in advance."

"We shall have it, within reason."

Dravos rose and sidled towards the door, a faraway look in his pale eyes. "You strike the bargain, Quick," he said; "I'll have a look around the engine-room."

"Right-O, Bobby.... Yourself alone, I suppose, O'Rourke?"

"And three others. Danny—"

"Yes, yes."

"And two ladies; an Englishwoman and her maid."

(To be continued.)

Read the special offer concerning the new book, "The Vulture's Claw," on another page of this issue. 39f.



For Neuralgia, nothing is better than

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

Used by thousands for a generation

Those who have suffered from neuralgic pains need not be told how necessary it is to secure relief. The easiest way out of neuralgia is to use Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. They have relieved sufferers for so many years that they have become a household necessity.

"I have taken Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills for five years and they are the only thing that does my head. They have relieved neuralgia in my head in fifteen minutes. I have also taken them for rheumatism, headache, pain in the breast, toothache, earache and pains in the bowels and limbs. I have found nothing to equal them and they are all that is claimed for them."

J. W. SEDGE, Blue Springs, Mo.
At all druggists—25 doses 25 cents.
MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Our Letter Box.

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

The faithful, true and patriotic citizen, the higher critics, of thought and literature, and cultured and devout churchmen, the rank and file of the sturdy and intelligent productive laborers, and scientists, sociologists, thinkers, and orators, as well as all close observers and able students of human events, are inquiring about our destiny, as a nation.

Men who are well versed in science, history, political economy, and evolution, and who are in close contact with all the phases of human life, are asking the question: "Whither are we drifting?"

In view of the great aggregations of wealth in a few hands, of new religious cults, of new political parties, of private and public immorality, of bribery, corruption, and misfeasance in office, and in legislation and government, of political folly and economic falsehoods, of wide spread poverty, misery and illiteracy and of the seeming indifference of the million who in their ignorance and stupidity, and mental stupor and moral lethargy, are letting nations drift, whether they relate to politics, religion, or civic affairs, it is indeed time for us to inquire "Whither are we drifting?"

Are we going the way of all lost and ruined nations, which were built on rank injustice, and lawlessness by governmental tyranny and oppression?

From prehistoric times, slavery of the workers and caste distinctions have prevailed, whether under the chattel form of slavery, the feudal form of slavery or the wage form of slavery. Social injustice and industrial slavery cannot endure.

Blots, strikes, lookouts, wars, revolutions, and great social unrest, here and there, certainly have a significance, and surely forbade something.

All compromising with fraud, political corruption, and civic unrighteousness, is both foolish and futile, for a day of reckoning is coming.

Theodore Roosevelt has sounded the tocsin of war on public policies which insure to the benefit of the few, to the loss and detriment of the many. His platform is for the masses, and not for the classes.

He is for Twentieth Century Political Progress, Advanced and Enlightened Republicanism, and Popular Government.

In the midst of those political reactionaries and non-progressive policies of the times, one stands confused by the babel of voices chattering for half way measures and palliatives for Plutocracy, Poverty, Thunderhead, Perverseness, and Prostitution.

Why not inquire the causes (Individualism and Capitalism) of those things, such as excessive riches on the one hand and extreme poverty on the other hand, and abolish the abuses by the institution of social justice and economic freedom, and thus put an end to all evil social, political and economic conditions.

Alas! In the midst of vice corruption, riches, vice, want, moral degeneracy, political decadence, and social unrest, we observe but few persons who are alive to the demands of the age.

Political absurdities and economic fallacies deceive the ignorant and trap the unwary.

The majority of the people learn nothing new. Sons vote as their fathers did, daughters worship as their mothers did. Nearly all believe and do as they were taught to believe and do, whether it be right or wrong. No one, it seems, thinks or reasons.

It is reckless, thoughtless, and wicked to procrastinate in social, political and economic matters which demand immediate attention.

"The restless millions wait For the light whose dawning Maketh all things new."

A new social order is in sight. It is one of liberty, justice, fraternity, equality, love and brotherhood.

Men laboring for the New Society (that is to be) may not, perhaps, shine as social stars, or be considered by their contemporaries as other patriots or prophet—may even be maligned and misunderstood but, however, when they are measured in later times, and in accordance with the high standards of just principles and rational thought, they will go down in history as the true benefactors of man kind.

Reason and equality will finally obliterate the last vestige of social wrong and governmental tyranny.

Truth is eternal, and the golden jewels of right and equity shall adorn the Crown of Truth worn by the coming man. The Man in the Universal Brotherhood of The Man in the Universal Brotherhood of Man!

WILLIAM HENRY CUNDIFF.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

The Apple Worm.

The codling moth, known familiarly as

the apple worm, is one of the most destructive of orchard pests. Several millions of dollars' worth of apples each

year are eaten up by worms, or if sold, are sure to bring a low price or hurt the reputation of the grower.

The apple worm begins its life as a small egg placed securely on the slick upper surface of the leaf of an apple tree. The eggs are oval in shape and are lightly glued to the leaf, appearing like a white spot. The period of incubation varies between nine and eighteen days. Then the egg becomes a worm. When mature, the worm measures about three-quarters of an inch and is of whitish or yellowish color with a black head. The young worm at once begins their search for fruit upon which to feed. It is thought that they sustain themselves temporarily upon the leaves. Since some of them are deposited as far as ten feet from the apples, many fail to reach the goal and die by the wayside.

The first brood of worms each year enters the apple at the calyx and eight times out of ten, larvae of the second brood are more apt to enter the fruit at some other place. This is important to remember, for it renders the first brood more easy to destroy by spraying the apples where the worms make their first meal and poisoning them before they are able to enter the fruit. The worm makes itself at home in the fruit and eats out of the apple for a period of from ten to thirty days. It then emerges and seeks a sheltered place on the tree to pupate. The larvae usually desert the apples before they drop.

The pupa is about half an inch long, varying according to age from yellow to a brown color. The time spent in the pupa stage varies according to the weather, but the average is about twenty-eight days.

The adult moth which emerges from the cooon is of brownish-gray appearance, the male having on the lower surface of the front wing an elongated bluish spot. It flies from one to fifteen days. Frequently two broods will be hatched in a year, although in some of the Northern States only one generation and a partial second generation are known.

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WILLIAM HENRY CUNDIFF.

WILLIAM HENRY

Hartford Republican.

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Anonymous communications will receive no attention.

TELEPHONES:
Cumberland..... 40.
Couch River..... 22.

FRIDAY, MAY 10.

Genuine heroism seems to gravitate naturally toward the position of wireless operator.

The 11th was on in Hartford Sunday. There was not a single Sunday school or church service in the town all day, and not a bell was rung.

In speaking of Col. John Jacob Astor and the Titanic disaster one of our Irish friends spoke of the Colonel the other day as "John Jacob Disaster."

Newspaper men will ever cherish the thought that those precepts of fidelity and honor, which Archie Butt so nobly followed in the army he first learned as a reporter.

By pitching the first ball at the opening of the baseball season in Owensboro the other Sunday Mayor Lambert once more gets his name in the Owensboro newspapers, and this time not in connection with the public library affair.

Whenever there is nothing else to do in New York they begin an investigation of Harry Thaw's insanity, and now they have commenced an investigation of how Thaw's attorney spent the money, which was supposed to defend Thaw.

Last Saturday precinct meetings were held in the thirty-three precincts in this county to select precinct chairman for the Republican Executive Committee. Saturday the chairman-elect will meet at the court house for the purpose of organizing the new committee.

ADMIRATION FOR TEDDY.

The voluntary and immediate action of Col. Roosevelt in giving up to Mr. Taft the eight delegates-at-large from Massachusetts instructed for himself, because of Mr. Taft's majority in the preference vote, has excited the admiration and approval of newspapers and individuals throughout the country over, regardless of political affiliations. Taking as it was, of his own volition and without consultation with his political advisors, the action of Col. Roosevelt has with few exceptions received the commendation of newspapers of every political complexion, and among them several of the strongest Administration organs in the country.

The New York Times, then which there is no stronger supporter of Mr. Taft, comments editorially on the Colonel's action as follows:

"In surrendering to President Taft the eight delegates at large from Massachusetts who were elected as pledged to vote for himself, Mr. Roosevelt has done a manly and honorable thing. It is an act that will have an instant response of praise and approval for him the country over."

The voters declared a preference for Mr. Taft, and that, under the law, is the exact equivalent of resolutions of instruction in a State convention. It should be binding upon the delegates at large. This Mr. Roosevelt frankly and with most commendable candor acknowledges, and he will urge and continue to urge the eight delegates at large to support Mr. Taft at Chicago."

From the Hartford Courant, a bitter anti-Roosevelt newspaper, comes the following editorial paragraph:

"Theodore Roosevelt has released the eight delegates-at-large from their pledges to vote for him and requested them to vote at Chicago for William H. Taft as being the choice of the preference primary. It is a very sportsmanlike action."

The Detroit News places the relinquishment of his delegates by Col. Roosevelt as an event of equal importance with his success in the Bay State. The News comments in this wise:

"This voluntary relinquishment of support is easily the big event of the contest. It is a concrete demonstration of 'the square deal' which President Taft has so recently charged Roosevelt with repudiating. It makes more evident than ever before the fact that Mr. Roosevelt is fighting for principles more than votes for office. It is a stinging rebuke to the methods of the Taft managers who have grabbed off votes wherever possible and by any methods at hand, even to the contesting and unseating of regularly elected state Roosevelt delegates."

It is Theodore Roosevelt's most powerful exemplification of his sincere and disinterested belief in his doctrine that the people should rule."

The New York Evening Post, one of the strongest Taft organs in the country and one of the bitterest opponents of Col. Roosevelt comes to the front with a handsome acknowledgment of his honesty of purpose in relinquishing his Massachusetts delegates-at-large. The Evening Post says:

"It would be unfair to question Mr. Roosevelt's motives in announcing, as he did so promptly yesterday, that he did not want the eight delegates-at-large of Massachusetts. Elected by a ballot mistake, and in opposition to the clearly expressed preference of the majority, he declares that they ought to vote in the Convention for Mr. Taft, and that he will strongly urge them to do so. This is one of those square and manly actions in political life which everybody must admire, and which should not be meanly criticised. It is in line with the early tradition about the character of the ideal Roosevelt, which he has unfortunately done so much since to shatter. For our part, we give his course in this business undivided praise, and shall not join with those who are intimating that it was all a trick, designed in the first place to effect public opinion and then to make sure of 20 or 30 delegates in Oregon and Illinois in return for the eight handed to Taft in Massachusetts. We prefer to regard it as simply one of those instant and instinctive decisions by Roosevelt, at once expressing his sense of the right thing to do and hitting the sentiment of the people between wind and water, for which he has always been noted. That it was adroit politics does not alter the fact that it was handsome and honorable."

Under the caption, "People Against Bosses," the Chicago Tribune speaks of Col. Roosevelt's action thusly:

"Col. Roosevelt's prompt renunciation of the eight delegates-at-large from Massachusetts is a consistent application of the principle which he and his supporters are fighting for throughout the country.

"That principle is, 'Let the people rule.'

"In a total vote of 118,000 Mr. Taft received less than 4,000 more than Col. Roosevelt. But small as it was, it registered the direct vote of the people, and Col. Roosevelt asks that it be followed in spite of any technical claims.

"The position thus taken is a refreshing and a significant contrast to the sordid violence of machine politics which gave Mr. Taft delegates in Indiana, where no one doubts a direct preference primary would have swept the state as it did in Illinois for his rival, and which gave New York and Kentucky to Taft."

The Pittsburgh Leader contributes the following comment on Col. Roosevelt's action under the caption "The Square Deal":

"The attitude of Theodore Roosevelt in the case of the eight Roosevelt delegates-at-large elected at the Massachusetts primary, Tuesday, is only what might have been expected of him.

"It is unusual for a man engaged in a great political battle to surrender anything to the enemy, even under the demand of a plain principle, but that is what Roosevelt has done.

"In urging the eight delegates to vote for Taft because the state's preferential vote showed a plurality for the President is exactly what everyone who knows the real Roosevelt expected he would do.

"HE BELIEVES IN AND ACTS THE SQUARE DEAL FOR AN ENEMY, JUST THE SAME AS FOR A FRIEND. THE SQUARE DEAL IS THE SQUARE DEAL. ROOSEVELT IS SQUARE."

Investigating for Electric Railway.

The Muhlenberg Argus of Central City, says:

Capitalists have been in Central City this week looking over this section as a field for electric railways. It is understood that they were favorably impressed and may be heard from in the near future.

EAST VIEW.

May 8.—Farmers are very busy preparing ground for corn and tobacco during this pretty weather.

Brother Sam Holbrook was ordained as Deacon at Mt. Carmel church Sunday. There was a large crowd present.

Bro. Williams, of Owensboro, was with us and delivered an able sermon on the duties that are involved on deacons and wives.

Mr. Hyman Dawson and little daughter Flossie, visited Mr. Charlie Martin and family, of Glenville, from Saturday until Sunday.

Little Elsie Holls whose illness we made mention of last week is recovering. Sunday school is progressing nicely with increased attendance. Subject of lesson for Sunday is The Law of Love. Motto Text: Thou Shalt Love Thy Neighbor as Thy Self. Rom. 13:9.

Mr. Archibald Taylor, of Louisville, is visiting his father at Buford this week. Rev. Kit Phelps and family, of Central City, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Peay Kirk Sunday.

Substantial Advantage

Made by Teddy Over Taft in Texas.

Victory of Woodrow Wilson emphasized by the Latest Returns Received.

Dallas, Tex., May 8.—Theodore Roosevelt will go to the Texas State Republican Convention May 28 with a good lead over President Taft in instructed delegates, but without surveillance, according to the returns from two-thirds of Tuesday's county conventions.

Roosevelt's instructed delegates stand numbered 77 and Taft's 45. The balance of power apparently lies with the uninstructed delegates.

Though nominally the Republican convention has 222 votes, making it sufficient to control, the failure of numerous Texas counties to hold Republican conventions is expected to reduce the number necessary to control, and this puts the Roosevelt vote 77 in an important position.

OPPOSITION CONVENTIONS.

A few of the county seat correspondents reported the holding of opposition Republican convention after the supposedly "final instructions" by what was believed to be the only convention had been announced. Contests appearing in this manner at the eleventh hour have not materially affected the returns yet, but they furnish opportunity to sharp political fighting at the State convention.

Of the uninstructed delegates holding the apparent balance of power, six votes are reported to be assigned to Roosevelt's sympathizers and four to Taft men, with no reports in fractional complexion of the uninstructed delegates.

Governor Woodrow Wilson won an uncontrollable majority of the Democratic voters in county conventions. At no time was this majority so over all competitive with but 20 of the State's 29 counties yet to hear from, and no possibility that the remaining returns could affect the result. The convention sends 46 delegates to Baltimore.

These returns showed a contest in one county, Lawrence, which has six votes.

The Harmon and Clark leaders in Tex as had made no statements either on the returns or on their future plans.

Among politicians generally there seems to be little anticipation that the State convention on May 28 will overthrow the Wilson men. The temporary organization of the State convention is in charge of Governor Harmon's backers.

Corrected returns up to noon gave Roosevelt 77 State convention votes; Taft 45; uninstructed 38; contested 19.

No conventions held and consequently not eligible for State convention, 37 votes.

Necessary to control convention, 127, provided full quota of votes cast. On the face of the returns to date US will control. Votes yet to be accounted for 72.

WILSON'S BIG LEAD.

Returns received to noon so far give Woodrow Wilson 42 majority for the State Democratic convention and slightly cut the earlier figures for Harmon.

At noon the votes stood: Wilson 354 votes in State convention; Harmon 139; Clark 43; uninstructed, 24; contested, 6; No convention, 8 votes.

Total votes unaccounted for, 47.

Total convention votes, 633.

Mules for Sale.

Two good work mules for sale at my farm three miles south of Beaver Dam, Kentucky.

382 E. W. BAKER.

Agricultural Extension.

LEGUME CROPS AND THE NITROGEN SUPPLY.

There can be no doubt that the greatest deficiency of Kentucky soils is nitrogen. A deficiency of one element of plant food limits crop production, although all the other elements might be present in abundance. Hence the greatest single factor in restoring our soils to fertility is increasing the nitrogen supply. No one not even the fertilizer man, however, now contends that nitrogen can be probably bought in commercial fertilizers in quantities required by crops. There is only one source from which nitrogen may be economically obtained in sufficient quantities, and that is from the air by the growing of the legumes crops (clovers, cowpeas, etc.). Enough legumes must be grown in the rotation to supply nitrogen in the soil for all the crops that cannot obtain it from the air, (such as corn, wheat, etc.), and to replace that which is constantly being lost in the drainage waters. The nitrogen supply cannot be kept up by merely growing legumes in the rotation and harvesting them and not returning the manure in

good condition. Two thirds of the nitrogen of the manure is excreted in the urine. This is generally lost. As manure is usually handled by throwing it out in piles, two thirds of the nitrogen of the solid manure is easily lost by heating and leaching in from four to six months. Ordinarily not more than one-half to one sixth of the nitrogen in the soil consumed is returned to the soil in the manure.

In order to keep up the nitrogen supply there must be an abundance of legumes in the rotation, and all manure produced must be carefully saved and returned to the soil. The most practical way to handle the manure is to use sufficient bedding to absorb the urine, and then spread the manure as fast as made. It is generally spread on the soil to be turned for corn, but it may be spread on meadows a year before breaking for corn. When it is impossible to remove the manure it is safest to allow it to accumulate in the stalls. In case it must be piled outside the stalls, it should be closely compacted to exclude the air, and protected from rains, either by capping with straw or by a shelter. It may be necessary now and then to turn under a legume crop in order to keep up the nitrogen supply. The following rotation is used on the Experiment Station Farm. First year, corn with cowpeas sown at last cultivation. When the corn is removed the peas are disked in and the ground sown to rye for a cover crop. Second year, the cover crop is turned under, followed by cowpeas or soy beans. When these are removed the ground is disked and sown to wheat for the third year crop. Clover is sown in wheat for the fourth year crop. If the clover fails, as it often does, the ground is broken as soon as the wheat is removed, and thoroughly prepared for clover, which is sown about August 26th along with a little timothy. This gives a good crop of hay the next year and avoids breaking up the regular rotation. We believe that it pays to seed the clover after the wheat is removed, although it takes a little extra labor, as the stand is much finer than when sowing with the wheat in the spring. The manure produced is put on the clover seed.

On many soil's legume crops cannot be successfully grown until lime or limestone has been supplied to correct sourness. Also many Kentucky soils are too deficient in phosphate to yield large crops of legumes. This statement applies to nearly all our soils outside the Blue Grass region.

Any one interested in the question of soil fertility may obtain literature upon the subject by addressing

GEO. BOHRETT,

Agronomist, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington, Ky.

Notice.

This is to certify that a majority of the stockholders of Hartford Mill Company, have consented that the existence of said company as a corporation, be terminated, and the affairs of said Company are being closed up.

Given under our hands this 3d day of April, 1912.

J. C. DUNBRETT,

W. E. ELLIS, President.

J. C. RILEY, Sec'y. and Treas.

Still in business with more House Material than ever. Some material cheaper than ever before.

HARTFORD MILL CO.

NO CREEK

May 8.—At the regular monthly service at Wesley Chapel Sunday Ruth and Victor Gale, the twin children of Mr. and Mrs. James Tanner were baptized by Rev. Eli Wesley.

Sunday school at Mt. Herman has been organized with Miss Lydia Ward as Superintendent.

Misses Fyllida Foster, Eva Thomason and Mr. Dudley Westerfield, who have been attending Hartford College, have returned to their homes.

Miss Irene Ward was the successful candidate in Fair & Company's piano contest.

Miss Myrtle Wilford is visiting her mother, Mrs. C. T. Laird, near Denver, this week.

Miss Clara Ellis has returned from Carter Mill Hill.

School at this place is progressing nicely with Miss Mabel Park as teacher.

Mrs. Ben Ross and little baby, of Matanzas, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Easterday, a few days this week.

Mr. G. B. Martin, Hartford, attended church here Sunday.

Mr. Ernest Bennett has purchased a house and lot of Mr. Nathaniel Ward.

Card of Thanks.

The Rev. and Mrs. W. S. Wheeler desire to express their thanks to the good neighbors and people of Hartford, and also the people of West Providence neighborhood, for their abundant assistance during the affliction and death of our late son. May God abundantly reward you is our sincere wish.

REV. AND MRS. W. S. WHEELER.

It would surprise you to know of the great good that is being done by Chamberlain's Tablets, Darius Downey, of Newburg Junction, N. B., writes, "My wife has been using Chamberlain's Tablets and finds them very effectual and doing her lots of good." If you have any trouble with your stomach or bowels give them a trial. For sale by all dealers.

Dress Goods

Our stock of Piece Goods of every description for Waists and Dresses never was more complete.

Wool Serges in a great range of colors and grades.

Fancy Mixtures for Skirts and Full Suits.

Crashes and Linens of every description.

White Goods and Printed Wash Goods in all the new fabrics and designs.

You Don't Need To Worry

About what to buy and how to make it up, if you come here. We know how it's done and we'll give you all the necessary information. We will not only give you the best goods for your money, but will give you a service that will relieve you of quite a lot of worry.

Make this store your store and don't hesitate to command us and use us to your own personal advantage.

E. P. Barnes & Bro.

BEAVER DAM, KY.

Listen! you will look younger and feel younger if you wear our CLOTHES.



May Business



That's what we're after. We are aware of the fact that it is a very important month to all housekeepers—spring cleaning, you know—hence we have made special preparations to supply you with

Druggets	Window Shades
New Matting	Lace Curtains
Rugs--4-4, 6-4 and 8-4	Curtain Poles
Floor Oil Cloth	Extension Brackets
Curtain Swisses--	

In fact, everything that would be useful to you and ornament your home. Come direct to us and we will help you out of your troubles. Do this, please, and remember that **It Pays to Trade with a House that Saves You Money.**

FAIR & CO.
THE FAIR DEALERS



THE HOME
Of Quality Groceries

WANTED!
A Few More Customers
at the Home of
QUALITY GROCERIES
Experience Unnecessary!

LADIES NEED NOT STATE AGE!
Either Sex—Young or Old!
Positions Permanent! Apply at Once!

Try These---They'll Please:

Heinz Mince Meat	Worchester Sauce
Apple Butter	Red Raspberry Preserves
Olives	Strawberry Preserves
Peanut Butter	Tomato Catsup
Mandelay Sauce	Pure Apple Cider
Mustard Dressing	Vinegar

Iller's Grocery AND MEAT MARKET
HARTFORD, KENTUCKY.

Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, MAY 10.

Butter Beans at U. S. Carson's, 8 1-3 cents.
41ft.

Miss Fern Curtis was shopping in Owensboro, Tuesday.

Hackett's Gape Cure kills the worms as well as the Germs. For sale by Ohio County Drug Co.

Mrs. U. S. Carson and children, Joseph and William, left Wednesday morning for Owensboro, where the former will spend a few days shopping.

Quick sales and small profits is my motto. Call and be convinced.

S. L. KING,
Hartford, Ky.

Attorney Otto C. Martin was in Owensboro this week on business.

While it lasts, "Bed Stock" 30¢ Coffee for 25¢ cash at U. S. Carson's. 41ft.

Plenty of Seed Potatoes at U. S. Carson's. 41ft.

For cabbage, tomato and sweet potato slips call on Albert Iltis. 41ft.

Mr. M. A. Fought was in Grayson County Tuesday in the interest of the Hartford Music Co.

Mr. Seth Moseley left Tuesday morning for a business trip to Louisville, Cincinnati and Auburn, N. Y.

If you would enjoy a dish of pure, rich Ice Cream made from whole Cream, try OHIO COUNTY DRUG CO.

Mr. Alex Curtis, and Miss Fern Curtis, of Rockport, have been visiting friends in Hartford for a few days.

Mr. E. J. Tilford, of Beaver Dam, was in Hartford yesterday afternoon.

Mr. W. M. Fair returned Tuesday night from a short business trip to the Eastern market.

Mrs. Otto C. Martin has gone to Leitchfield to make her mother, Mrs. Lula Conjourge, an extended visit.

Mrs. Nettie Sharp returned Monday to her home at Nelson, Ky., after a short visit here with Mr. John Glenn and family.

The revival at the First Christian church which was announced in these columns last week, has been postponed until a later date.

Messrs. L. S. Mason, Fordsville; John A. Johnson, route 7, and Dr. J. C. Jackson, Centertown, were among our callers Monday.

Mr. Z. Wayne Griffin and family expect to move in a few days to Middleboro, Ky., where they will reside in the future.

Prof. W. F. Anderson gave an all day pleine for his pupils last Saturday. The day was spent pleasantly at Alexander school house grove.

Miss Alice Taylor left Sunday to enter the Bryant & Stratton business college, where she will take an advanced course in stenography.

Miss Sadie Henry, of Madisonville, and Rev. Orlando Cundiff Craig, of Bell City, Mo., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Williams a few days last week.

ADLER-IKA, the new German Remedy for appendicitis, or any stomach trouble, on sale at OHIO COUNTY DRUG CO.

Rev. Virgil Elkin, of Jeffersontown, formerly pastor of the Hartford Methodist Church, visited relatives and friends in Hartford and Beaver Dam the first of this week.

You would be surprised to see what useful articles can be had in the hardware department of S. L. King's Hardware Store, Hartford. Step in and see for yourself.

Corno Chicken and Hen Feed the most economical feed for your poultry. More eggs. Less cost. Sold by.

W. E. ELLIS, Produce Merchant, 42ft. Hartford, Ky.

When you contemplate buying hardware farming implements of any kind, remember I can save you money.

S. L. KING, 42ft. Hartford, Ky.

Before you buy Paint this spring get "our below" wholesale prices on paint. We are not going to handle paint after this season.

OHIO COUNTY DRUG CO.

When in need of anything usually kept in an up-to-date hardware store, remember I can save you money on each and every purchase.

S. L. KING, 42ft. Hartford, Ky.

When you need a Disc Harrow, Cultivator, Corn Drill or Plow—all kinds—Range Cook Stove or New Perfection Oil Stove—call on S. L. King, Hartford, and be supplied at a bargain.

EGGS FOR SALE—Single Comb Buff Orpington Chicks, and Indian Runner Ducks. Orpington eggs 75 cents per dozen. Duck eggs 50 cents per dozen.

MRS. C. A. WILSON, 38ft. R. F. D. No. 1, Olaton, Ky.

The many friends in this county will be glad to learn that Mr. Jesse Schroeder was found not guilty in Federal court at Owensboro Tuesday, as charged with being connected with the counterfeiting business that was discovered here last July.

Mr. Harold Holbrook has sold his five passenger Ford automobile to Cooper & Co., the Liverymen, and they are using it as a transfer between Hartford and Beaver Dam. Mr. Holbrook has a position as chauffeur for the car until competent men are instructed to run it.

When you get ready to install your telephone, call on us for description and price of the famous Western Electric Telephone—for farmers' lines—it is truly the farmers' friend. J. W. O'Bannon and W. C. Sexton, Hartford and Beaver Dam, Ky.

Corno Horse and Mule Feed guaranteed to be absolutely pure. Free from rotten grain, dirt, screenings or any worthless material. Cheaper than oats or corn, and good substitute for hay when fed plentifully. Sold by

W. E. ELLIS, Produce Merchant, 42ft. Hartford, Ky.

Quite a number of Ohio county people were attending Federal court at Owensboro this week, among them being Messrs. John Blair, Joseph and Herbert Park, Col. T. J. Smith, Frank Black, Joe Robertson, C. C. Dennis, S. F. Kelley, J. Ney Foster, T. D. Owen, Emory and Jessie Schreiter.

Regular school trustee election for Hartford graded school was held at Hartford College Saturday afternoon, to fill the vacancy on the board caused by the expiration of the term of Dr. H. B. Pendleton and Col. C. M. Barnett. The election resulted in Mr. J. D. Duke being selected and Dr. Pendleton reelected.

For Sale Cheap.

The stock of the Hartford Drug Co. has been moved to the office of Dr. E. W. Ford (the old jail building) and is for immediate sale, in whole or in part. The stock consists of Standard Drugs, Patents, Toilet Articles, Notions and Luxuries.

Parties owing the above firm will please call and make settlement.

Mr. Will Diannen, of McHenry paid The Republican a pleasant call yesterday afternoon.

There will be regular preaching services at Mt. Herman next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock by the pastor, Rev. T. V. Joiner, Sunday School at 9:30.

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Messrs. John T. Moore, W. S. Tinsley, Judge J. S. Gleam, Dr. J. H. Pirtle, T. L. Black and E. G. Barras left yesterday morning to spend about a week fishing at Grassby. They took along with them James Brooks, colored, who will be chief cook for the party.

Miss Irene Ward, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Ward, of route 3, was the successful candidate in Fair and Company's contest, which closed last week. Miss Ward received 157,150 votes, and her closest rival was Miss Victoria Barnard, of this city, who received 118,310 votes.

"The Vulture's Claw" is full of Christianity, compilations comedy, romance and tragedy and written by Rev. C. F. Wimberly, who held the Methodist revival in Hartford recently. It is a wonderful book and we are offering it and The Republican for one year for \$1.00. Send your orders before books are exhausted.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Wilson and son, Paul, of route 1, Olaton, paid The Republican a pleasant call Saturday. Mrs. Wilson is carrying a small six line advertisement in this paper advertising her poultry, and she says she is more than pleased with the results. From this advertisement alone she has received a total of 25 orders.

Judge R. H. Wedding and Messrs. R. H. Bailey and C. O. Hunter returned last Friday from Frankfort where they appeared before the State Board of Equalization in behalf of the Ohio county taxpayers, in an effort to get a decrease in the 15 per cent raise that was recently made on this county. They succeeded in getting a 10 per cent. decrease.

On account of the disease that resembles smallpox being in Hartford it was thought advisable to close the school in Hartford for the present school year, this being determined by the Board of Education after a citizens meeting Saturday night. It was decided better to have no church services of any kind last Sunday, nor any public gathering until two weeks have passed.

Many who have read "The Vulture's Claw" pronounce it to be one of the greatest of the later books. It is filled with genius and holds the reader's attention from the first in intense, thrilling interest with not a dull page. The plot is strikingly developed amidst the rare beauty of the Kentucky hills. The Hartford Republican one full year and "The Vulture's Claw" all for \$1.00. 39ft.

Mr. J. W. Marks, who will be here this week for a visit with his parents will leave in a few days for Hayti, one of the West India Islands, where he will have an important position as civil engineer with a large construction company. For several years Mr. Marks has been engaged in this profession, and he has steadily advanced and we are glad to join his many friends in wishing him the greatest success.

The children and several friends of Mr. J. A. King, of Beaver Dam, gave him a pleasant surprise dinner at his home last Sunday, that day being Mr. King's 68th birthday. Mr. King had gone to church that morning, and when he came home the guests had assembled and a fine birthday dinner had been spread. The children present were: Mr. R. W. King and family, of this city; Mrs. Geo. Arthuckle and Mrs. E. D. O'Bannon, of Central City, and Master Ronie King, of Beaver Dam.

Mr. William Hirsch, of Narrows, died suddenly Wednesday night of last week about 8:30 o'clock. He had been working all day as usual in his harness shop, and late in the afternoon fell from his bench but went to work again, only to fall another time. He was carried to his home, and the physician called, but unable to give any relief. Mr. Hirsch was about 74 years old and served in the confederate army. He is survived by a wife. The interment was at the Gentry grave yard Thursday. For many years the deceased worked at the harness making trade at Fordsville and Dundee and was well known over the county.

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Parties owing the above firm will please call and make settlement.

For Sale or Trade.

Fraction Engine, Threshing Machine and Saw mill. Cheap if taken at once. Address, P. O. BOX 101, McHenry, Ky.

Buy Mattings

They are sanitary, cool and pleasing. Most kinds 25c the yard. We have sold out of Window Scrims, but will receive more in a day or two. They are splendid to brighten up and make your house look inviting. Ten cents the yard.

Window Shades--handmade, any size, length or width. This service ought to be appreciated more. Buy your White Goods of us. Our Linens cannot be excelled. We are exclusive agents for

"LINWEAVE"

the New WHITE GOODS. Looks like linen, washes better, wears better. Price 12 1-2c to 30c per yard.

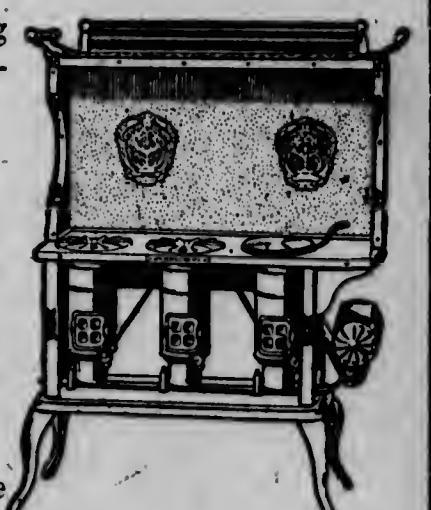
SAY! It will Pay You Many Times Over to

DEPEND ON
BARNARD & CO.
HARTFORD, KY.

You are Cordially Invited to Attend

A Practical Cooking and Baking Demonstration of the

New
Perfection
Blue Flame
Oil Stove



At my Store for three days

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,
May 13th, 14th and 15th.

Expert lady demonstrator in attendance. Come and learn the merits and economy of this stove. GOOD THINGS TO EAT SERVED FREE.

S. L. KING, Hartford, Ky.

AUTOMOBILE TRANSFER
From Hartford to Beaver Dam and Return

Splendid car meets all trains.
Telephone or call at our stable
when you want to leave.

COOPER & CO.
Hartford, Ky.

Try the Republican for Fine Job Printing.

The Battle of Shiloh.

BY A PARTICIPANT.

EDITORS NOTE—The following article written by Mr. G. M. Howe, who is an attaché of the Registry Department in the Post Office at Houston, Texas, will be of interest especially to the veterans of the Civil War. Mr. Howe served in Company B, 15th Kentucky Infantry, and the following recently appeared in the Houston Chronicle.

Fifty years ago the western bank of the Tennessee river at Shiloh, a little church in the woods, was the stage upon which was enacted one of the tragedies of the civil war. Two opposing armies, one in blue, one in grey, practically equal in numbers, met there in a terrific shock of battle at an early hour of the beautiful Sunday morning of April 6, 1862. The battle raged all day Sunday with grim determination and with no dearth of heroism or valor on either side until late in the afternoon, when the shadow of victory seemed to hover around the banner of the grey-clad host. By 3 or 6 o'clock in the afternoon the Union army had been pushed back to the vicinity of the Tennessee river and their camps of the morning, with their tents and equipage, were occupied by the closely pressing enthusiastic Confederates. At this stage of the battle the fighting lulled, then practically ceased altogether, and the first day's battle of Shiloh was over. The last spirited episode of the day was the dash of Colonel Lindsey of the First Mississippi cavalry with 30 or 40 men to capture a Federal battery that seemed to be without protection; but they were unexpectedly met by some Federal infantry and a hurried retreat was made to get out of their fire.

That Sunday night was a long and weary one to the thousands of both armies who had fought all day and expected to renew the battle in the morning. A night of intense suffering to other thousands of wounded and dying on the field where they had fallen during the storm of battle, to be drenched with a downpour of rain in the black darkness, with no hand to soothe, no word of cheer; but may we not hope that for still other thousands who lay still in death on that bloody and rain-soaked ground, it was not night at all for them, but an awakening to a glorious morning of dewy freshness and sweet rest in that "bourn whence no traveler returns?"

The two hostile armies passed the two federal gunboats, Tyler and Lexington, at intervals of some regularity, punctuated the rainy darkness night of the 6th in comparative quietness, sleeping on their arms. The by throwing shells over the tree tops on the chance of finding a bursting place among the enemy's camp. The bursting shells would boom back their answer like an echo of the guns that fired them, but the writer never heard whether there were any casualties from those shells or not. Perhaps they had a moral effect more disheartening to the enemy than they would have been willing to acknowledge.

Opinions differ as to what would have been the final termination of that battle if the Confederates had pushed on and assaulted the line that was formed by the Federals about 5 o'clock back toward the river. Some say that such a move by the Confederates would have resulted in quick annihilation or capture of Grant's entire army, and that Buell, who was hurrying to Grant's assistance, would then have been compelled to retreat to save his army from similar disaster, and that the Confederates would have regained the ground they had so recently lost in Tennessee and Kentucky. The opinion of others was and is, that all assaults upon that line of the Federals possible for Beauregard's exhausted troops to make, would have resulted in such disaster to themselves that they could have made no fight worthy of the name the next day.

The struggle if such an attempt had been made would almost certainly have eclipsed the one at the "hornet's nest" of an earlier hour in the afternoon, where General Albert Sidney Johnston fell.

The Federals had such a strong line of battle, consisting of a close cordon of field artillery and siege guns, with ample support of infantry, that it seemed capable of repelling any attack that could have been made even if it had been possible to use fresh troops for the attempt.

Beauregard's troops, greatly exhausted and their ranks thinned, and many of their organizations shattered by the casualties of the day's battle, were in no condition to push their seeming victory any further in face of what they had before them, till they could have time to recuperate from their exhaustion and reform their broken lines. If their enthusiasm had inspired them to the attempt, it would, all

most certainly, have resulted in their own undoing.

The writer of this was in the fray and though he wore no shoulder straps of authority, and will claim to no streak of exceptional military ability, yet the situation seemed plain that the Confederates could not have won too soon for their own safety.

Some of General Buell's troops reached the sorely pressed Federals late Sunday afternoon and Sunday night, and the tide of battle turned on the morning of Monday the 7th. Some spirited action took place on Monday, but it was tame in comparison with Sunday's struggle. The Confederates were pushed back toward their former camps at Corinth, Miss., and the bloody battle of Shiloh ended.

The two armies had been fairly well matched in numbers on Sunday, with some preponderance in the Confederate ranks. The Federals outnumbered their enemies on Monday. The casualties in killed, wounded and missing were somewhat greater among the Federals than the Confederates. History places the victory with the army that wore the blue and the defeat with the one in gray. The victory was a very costly one to the victors, and the defeat was doubly grievous to those who sustained it.

The Federals held their ground; and their campaign to break the Confederate lines by capturing the Memphis and Charleston Railroad was only halted, but not frustrated. After a rest and additional troops their plans were pushed forward to success. The defeat of the Confederates had to be borne as a straight and costly one without any mitigation whatever, except that they had fought bravely and inflicted punishment upon their enemies as severe as they had themselves received.

General Johnston's plans were to push back the Federal lines by defeating Grant at Pittsburg Landing before Buell could reach him with his army that was marching across the country from Nashville to form a junction with Grant. Success in this

would have left him with a victorious army with which to meet Buell and try for a victory over him. Johnston was without question an able general and a brave one, and his plans, as to that battle, had merit and promise of success, but it was undoubtedly the enthusiasm of the Southern press that constrained him to offer battle when he did. Perhaps his enthusiasm prevented him from consideration of all the chances against him. There was no immediate pressure upon him to force a meeting with the enemy. His plans fixed the time for attack to Saturday morning, the 5th of April, but rains and bad roads and perhaps other mishaps delayed the attack till Sunday. What that delay cost Johnston's army is an unsolvable problem.

General Johnston well knew that his unavoidable loss of time very greatly reduced his chances of success, but it is not to be conjectured that there was any wavering or thought of abandoning or postponing the attack. His plans had progressed so far and the enemy was in close striking distance—too close for him to allow his purpose to be balked by the delay. Then with his whole heart in it, and with great ability, he threw his troops into the battle that was lost. He himself did not see the end. He fell on Sunday while the tide of battle seemed to be running in his favor; and doubtless that death would not have been unwelcome if by a prophetic vision he could have seen what the end of his army was to be the next day.

G. M. HOWE,
Houston, Texas.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Bryan Laying Plans.

New York, May 1.—Would-be presidential candidates on the Democratic side of the fence are worried over a report following a meeting of the National Committee on Arrangements at Baltimore that William Jennings Bryan is endeavoring to get things stated so that he may be made temporary chairman of the Democratic National Convention.

Flagged Train With Shirt.

Tearing his shirt from his back as Ohio man flagged a train and saved it from a wreck, but H. T. Alston, Raleigh, N. C., once prevented a wreck with Electric Bitters. "I was in a terrible plight when I began to use them," he writes, "my stomach, head, back and kidneys were all badly affected and my liver was in bad condition, but four bottles of Electric Bitters made me feel like a new man." A trial will convince you of their matchless merit for any stomach, liver or kidney trouble. Price 50 cents at all druggists.

Are the Fly and Mosquito Dangerous?

The fly, with sponge feet, collects the invisible germs of disease, spreads them over our food and poisons us with typhoid and cholera. The mosquito with its bite injects into our veins malaria and yellow fever. The bacteria of consumption, or grip, are everywhere present for us to breathe into our lungs. The blood which flows through our veins and arteries is our protection. It should contain healthy red and white blood corpuscles—capable of warding off these diseases. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a blood medicine and alterative made entirely without alcohol, a pure glycerine extract of bloodroot, golden seal, Oregon grape root, queen's root, mandrake and stone root, which has enjoyed a good reputation for over forty years. The refreshing influence of this extract is like Nature's influence—the blood is bathed in the tonic which gives life to the blood—and the vital fires of the body burn brighter and their increased activity consumes the tissue rubbish which has accumulated during the winter.

"About forty years ago while in Newark, New Jersey, I had chills and fever," writes Mr. MICHAEL MAGUIRE, of National Military Home, Kans., "I went to Kansas City and in the spring of 1877 the chills and fever returned. I tried every remedy known to man, but nothing would do. Finally I saw Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery advertised. I took one bottle of it and the chills vanished. In about a year afterward I felt them coming back so I got another bottle and have never had any symptoms of fever orague since. That is all of twenty years ago. For that time I have been about twelve years before I started to take Golden Medical Discovery."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are for Liver Ills.

JAMES & CO., First Class Liverymen

Centertown, — Kentucky.

Prompt Attention and Good Service.

TRANSFER MEETS ALL TRAINS,

Postal Saving Banks.

Kentucky had ninety-five postal savings banks in operation on January 31. The deposits on that date amounted to more than \$15,000. This sum was deposited by about 2,000 persons, an average approximating \$5 to the depositor.

According to a statement issued by the United States Post-office Department there have been approximately 2,700 accounts opened in Kentucky and more than 7,500 deposits made, or an average of about three deposits to each depositor. There have been about 1,500 withdrawals, or an average of about one to each two depositors. Compared with the number of depositors and amount of deposit in other States, Kentucky ranks twenty-first in number of accounts remaining open January 31, and twenty-fifth in total amount remaining on deposit, showing that as compared with other States the average amount to the credit of each depositor is slightly smaller in Kentucky than is the average amount for the United States.

In Kentucky, as elsewhere, the postal savings idea is popular in some localities, while in others it has excited little interest. Apparently the Post-office Department is satisfied with the showing that has been made, as the number of such depositories in the State has been increased greatly since the foregoing statement was given out from Washington. In the beginning the banks were established mainly in industrial centers, and in most such places in Kentucky they are now in operation. The idea at present seems

to be to establish depositories in places that are without ordinary banking facilities, or that are rather indifferently supplied in that particular.—COURIER-JOURNAL.

Only a Fire Hero

But the crowd cheered, as with burning hands, he held up a small round box. "Fellows!" he shouted, "this Buckle's America Saver I hold has everything beat for burns." Right also for boils, ulcers, sores, pimples, eczema, cuts, sprains, bruises. Surest pile cure. It subdues inflammation, kills pain. Only 25 cents at all druggists.

A Farmer's Resolution

I shall give my land and stock a square deal.

I shall not impose upon my wife the work I can do myself.

I shall neither sell what I need nor buy what I do not.

I shall be a farmer, a full-rounded farmer and even more than a farmer.

I shall make the hens lay and cows give milk and the hogs grow fat or know the reason why.

I shall neither spend money foolishly nor foolishly hoard it up.

I shall aim to make a good crop, a good husband, a good father and a good neighbor.

I shall not detain the children on the farm when they ought to be in school.

I shall ignore all schemes that promise quick riches. If I must come to poverty I'll come to it honestly.

I shall learn enough about agriculture to be entitled to the name and success of a scientific farmer.

I shall get the habit of raising early, but not so early that the neighbors will talk about it.

I shall be sane in all my endeavors and sanitary in all my surroundings.

I shall attend farmers' institutes and other gatherings that aim to help the farmer.

I shall renew subscriptions to my farm papers promptly and go through them carefully and studiously before the next numbers arrive.

I shall go to church on Sundays, even

Directory

Ohio County

Circuit Court—T. F. Birkhead, Judge; Ben D. Ringo, Attorney; W. P. Midkiff, Jailer; E. G. Barnes, Clerk; F. L. Peiffer, Master Commissioner; R. T. Collins, Trustee; Jury Fund: T. H. Black, Sheriff; Hartford Deputies—S. O. Krown, Beaver Dam; G. F. Jones, Route 5, Hartford; Earl, Town; Convened first Monday in February and continues three weeks; third Monday in April, two weeks.

County Court—R. R. Wedding, Judge; W. B. Tinsley, Clerk; C. E. Smith, Attorney; Hartford Convened first Monday in each month.

Quarterly Quarterly Court—Begins on the fourth Monday in February, May, August and November.

Court of Claims—Convened first Tuesday in January and first Tuesday in

Other County Officers—C. S. Mosley, Surveyor; Fordville, Ky.; It. F. D. No. 2; Bernard Felix, Assessor, Hartford, Ky.; R. F. D. No. 2; Henry Leach, Superintendent, Hartford; Dr. A. B. Riley, Coroner, Hartford.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

B. S. Chamberlain, Hartford, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in March, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in September, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in December.

O. E. Scott, Cromwell, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in March, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in June, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in September, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in December.

John H. Miles, Rockport, Friday after 3rd Monday in March, Friday after 3rd Monday in June, Friday after 3rd Monday in September, Friday after 3rd Monday in December.

J. C. Jackson, Centertown, Saturday after 3rd Monday in March, Saturday after 3rd Monday in June, Saturday after 3rd Monday in September, Saturday after 3rd Monday in December.

M. C. Cook, Renfrow, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in March, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in May, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in November.

Grant Pollard, Fordville, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in March, Thursday after 2nd Monday in August, Thursday after 2nd Monday in November.

Thomas Sanders, Olston, Wednesday after the second Monday in March, Wednesday after the second Monday in May, Wednesday after the second Monday in August, Wednesday after the second Monday in November.

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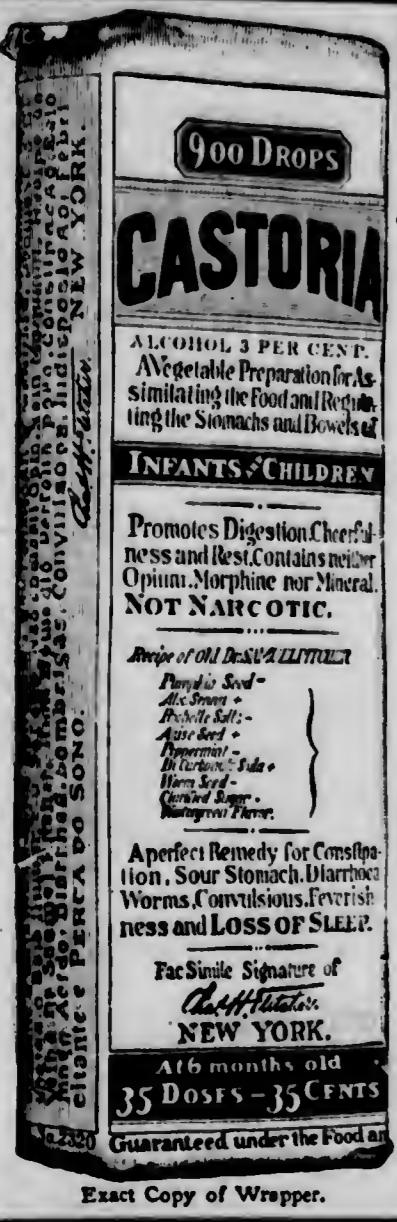
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CASNOW

Ambition,
Or the Pluck of Edward McGraw
By Victoria Barnard Age 14,
Hartford Ky.

The night was dark and the snow was
falling fast, in the great city of New
York a sixteen year old boy was slowly
walking home. He had a beautiful face,
but that was covered with dirt. A suit
of golden hair and a pair of hoye shoes
and a ragged suit of clothes completed
his description.

"I wonder what mother will say. I
have done my best. I wish I had a father,"
he said. This boy was Edward Lawrence
McGray. He supported his mother
by selling newspapers, opera tickets and
doing anything he could get pay for.
When he reached the great, tall, rugged
tenement where he and his mother lived,
he opened the door and went into his
mother's room, "mother," he said.
"I have only earned one dollar. I tried
to earn more, but I could not."

"That is all right," answered his mother.
"I would not have expected more. If
your father had lived you would not
have to work so hard." After supper
they soon went to bed. The next morning
Edward ate an early breakfast and left
early.

When he passed by the N. and Y. Savings
Bank a man stopped him and said, "Do you want to earn a dollar?"

"Yes indeed," answered the man as
he drew a roll of bonds out of his pocket.

"Take these into that bank and sell
them."

Edward took them and went into the
bank and walked up to the cashier.

"What can I do for you, my little
man? Do you want to put some money
in the bank?" asked the cashier.

"No, answered Edward, "I want to
sell these bonds." He showed the bonds
to the cashier.

"Do you want silver or paper money?"
asked the cashier.

"I don't know," answered Edward.
"Wait a minute and I go ask the man
is right out side the door."

Now a man sending a boy into the
bank to sell some bonds, while he stood
outside the door in a large city would
raise suspicion.

"Wait a minute," said a man coming
into the room. The man went outside
and brought in the man that had given
Edward the bonds. "Now, tell us where
you got the bonds," asked the cashier.

"I won't tell anybody," answered the
captain sullenly. "O let it go," answered
the man that held him captive, "he has
been to the jail once before. We
know that those bonds are Mr. Woods.
But that boy must not loose a dollar.
Give him one and have him to leave
his name because when Mr. Woods comes
home from Europe he will want to see
him." Then the man left with the captain.

"What is your name sonny," asked the
cashier.

"Edward Lawrence McGraw," answered
Edward, "No—Mutt Street."

"All right here is your money," said
the cashier, handing Edward a dollar.

"Don't you want me to expose another
thief?" asked Edward.

"No it is too expensive," answered the
cashier.

Edward left the bank feeling good over
this experience. He made fifty cents
more that day. That evening after he
had eaten his supper his mother said to
him, "Edward have you heard of the
boy that exposed a thief at the N. and
Y. Savings Bank?" "What about it mother?"
asked Edward. "I will read it," answered
his mother, picking up the paper.
This is what she read.

"In this city this morning at 7 a. m.,
a very queer event occurred. A boy entered
the N. and Y. Savings Bank and said he wanted to
sell some bonds. The cashier asked him if he wanted silver or
paper money. He said wait a minute and he
would go ask the man who was outside
the door. The bonds were found to
have been Mr. Woods', and the man had
stolen them. The cashier has mislaid
his name and address so we cannot give
his name."

"Do you know any thing about it, or
do you know the boy?" asked his mother
after she had finished reading.

"Yes mother I know all about it,"
answered Edward smiling, "because I
was the boy."

"Now Edward," said his mother, "talk
seriously, do you know the boy?"

"Yes, mother, now seriously, I am the
boy," answered Edward, whereupon he
told all about it.

Two weeks later Edward went into
the N. and Y. Savings Bank to deposit
some money. When he got to the cashier
she window the cashier said, "Aren't
you Edward Lawrence McGraw?" "yes,"
answered Edward, "well," replied the
cashier. "Mr. Woods has returned from
Europe and wishes to see you."

Edward left the bank feeling very happy.
He took a car and went to see Mr.
Woods. When the conductor came
around after the tickets the lady that
was by Edward thrust her hands into
her pockets and drew them out in
dismay.

"Why sir," she said, "I guess I have
lost my pocket book. But I will give

you my card and will pay you when I
get home."

"That won't work. I must have my pay
answered the conductor.

"Take the pay out of this," interrupted
Edward. The conductor took the pay.

"How can I thank you my boy?" Edward
exclaimed the woman, "May I ask your
name and address. Mine is No. 120
Fifth Ave." Why I thought Mr. Woods
lived there," said Edward. "It is. But
I am his daughter and live with him.
Are you the boy that exposed the
thief that stole father's bonds?" she
asked in surprise. "Yes I am the boy.
But I believe I had less to do with it
than what people say," answered Edward.
Well any way father wants to see you,"
replied Miss Woods.

After a while they got off the car
and went up the steps of Mr. Woods' beau-
tiful residence. He went into the library
while Miss Woods went up stairs to
tell her father. When Mr. Woods came
down he greeted Edward kindly. When
he had talked a while he told Edward
to tell him about the bonds. After he
had finished, Mr. Woods said, "Would
you like to enter my dry goods store?"

"Very much," replied Edward. "Well,"
answered Mr. Woods, "you will be en-
gaged at \$5 a week." After awhile Edward
left feeling very happy. He went
home and told his mother about it.

It is now five years later and Edward
and his mother live in a nice little cottage
on the shore of the ocean. Edward
earns \$20 a week. His motto is "Have
pluck and there will be luck," and he
still sticks to it.

Deafness Cannot be Cured.

By local applications, as they cannot

reach the diseased portion of the ear.

There is only one way to cure deafness,
and that is by constitutional remedies.

Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition<br

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Absolutely Pure

Used and praised by the most competent and careful pastry cooks the world over

The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar—made from grapes

MORE ABOUT CALIFORNIA

(Continued from First Page.)

did justice to it would only be telling the truth.

AN OSTRICH FARM.

Not far from Los Angeles, and near Pasadena is the great Cowtown Ostrich Farm. Here hundreds of these ungainly birds are grown every year and it's a rare treat to watch them at feeding time and learn their habits. They look meek enough but we could not help a feeling of resentment toward them when we remembered that they produce the gaudy plume which worn on women's hats prevents many a good intentioned man from seeing, as well as hearing the preacher and causes him to "cuss" inaudibly.

POLITICS.

There's about as much politics in this part of California to the square yard as could be found in any other part of the United States at present. It looks like Wilson would get the vote on the Democratic side, while Teddy Roosevelt will land the full twenty-six votes in the Republican National Convention at Chicago.

A few nights ago Senator La Follette spoke here. While he had a great crowd to hear him, it was perfectly apparent that while they respected him and believed in his principles, they will vote for Roosevelt. On last Friday night, Governor Hiram Johnson spoke to fully 5,000 people in the Temple Auditorium, and throughout his great speech, every reference to Roosevelt was cheered to the echo, and when the Womans' Roosevelt Bush League filed in, headed with a banner, the cheering lasted several minutes. By the way, the women out here seem to be making the best of their new found rights, and they are taking a full hand with the men during these stirring events. A prominent lady addressed this meeting; and it is said that she will be one of the delegates to the Republican National Convention. Until we can see it a little different however, you can put us down as against women suffrage. It is apparent that what ever gain woman has made by being accorded the right to vote, it has been at an enormous expense of loss in other directions, and time will prove the correctness of this assertion.

Governor Hiram Johnson is undoubtedly the ablest governor of any state in the Union, and would make an ideal candidate for Vice President on the Republican ticket. Roosevelt and Johnson would sweep the country.

THE SHRINERS.

This city is beckoning itself as never before and in an effort to outdo its record four years ago to the Shriners. They will begin to arrive here about tomorrow, and they are assured of the time of their lives. The great city will be one mass of hunting and color. In every direction, and from top to bottom the great skyscraper buildings and electrical displays will outshine anything ever attempted before. It is estimated that more than 100,000 visitors will be here, and all the reception committees and the various entertainments planned are read and in a state of expectancy.

Before this is in press we hope to be far on our long home-ward journey, back to the Old Kentucky Home. C. M. B.

Only a Man.

He was only a man. A fashioned cast of metamorphosed clay, vital with a spark from the infinite fire. He wielded no sceptre, fashioned no crowns, nor had dreamed of wealth nor power nor fame—only a man.

No storm of hate, no flash of scorn nor rankling envy ever broke upon his life-enduring calm. Much of which men love to boast he left indeed undone but more of which they repented in shame there lay not to his charge. For every deed of good he left undone two acts of

THE PUBLIC

DRINKING CUP

Must Not be Used in Common in Any Public Place After June 10.

Below is published entire the new law abolishing the public drinking cup in public places. This law will go into effect on or about the 10th of June, and effects in a radical way our own community. There is no doubt of its being a most commendable law, calculated to stop the spreading of a good many dangerous and loathsome diseases. The net follows:

"An act prohibiting the public drinking cup."

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

"The use of the common drinking cup on railroad trains and in railroad stations, public hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, or steamboats, in stores or other publicly frequented places in Kentucky is hereby prohibited. No person or corporation in charge of the aforesaid places, and no person or corporation shall permit on said railroad station public hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, steamboats, stores, or any publicly frequented place in Kentucky the use of the drinking cup in common. There must also be posted in a conspicuous place by individual or corporation by the drinking water contained in any of the places mentioned in foregoing paragraph a warning cardboard with the above printed thereon in large letters so they can be easily read. Any person or corporation violating the provisions or contract shall upon conviction, be fined in any sum not less than one dollar, and not more than ten dollars, and each day's violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be considered a separate offense, punishable by fine. In the amount named above.

"All laws inconsistent with the act are hereby repealed."

State Dental Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Kentucky State Dental Association to be held in Louisville, May 27, 28, 29, 1912, promises to be of more than usual interest to the dentists of this and adjacent States on account of the numerous new methods and appliances which will be exhibited there.

Dentistry, unlike many professions, cannot be learned altogether from books and magazines and, consequently, it is almost obligatory for the progressive dentist to attend these meetings. Several dentists from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois will give clinics and papers; in fact everything indicates that this will be the largest and best meeting ever held in Kentucky.

All ethical members of the profession are cordially invited.

Fordsville School Notes.

The annual commencement exercises of the Fordsville High School began at that place Sunday morning with the baccalaureate sermon by the Rev. J. T. Lewis, pastor of the Baptist Church.

At recent meeting of the school trustees of Fordsville the following teachers were elected for the school year of 1912-13: W. C. Shultz, Mrs. J. H. Loyd, Miss Ismay Mason, Miss Grace Whiting, and Mr. I. S. Mason.

In the graded school election held at Fordsville Saturday, Messrs. Junius Little and G. G. Lanier were elected to fill the vacancies of Dr. J. E. Barnhill and Mr. P. C. Cooper, whose times had expired.

Recently we stated in these columns that Prof. Russell Cooper, of Fordsville, had accepted a position at Lebanon, Ky., but we should have stated that he has accepted the position of principal of the graded school at Bradfordsville, Marion county. We congratulate the trustees in securing Prof. Cooper, for he has given splendid satisfaction at Fordsville and is an energetic teacher, and will make good anywhere.

FINE TONIC FOR WOMEN.

May 7.—Farmers are very much behind with their work on account of so much rain.

There was a musical entertainment at Mr. Henry Her's Saturday night. Several attended from this place. All reported a nice time.

Mr. and Mrs. Birdie Atchison, of near Rosine, spent Saturday night and Sunday with the latter's mother, Mrs. Rutherford.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Cargill, of Bender, spent last week with her grandfather and grandmother, Mr. and Mrs. John Leach.

Mr. Toss Balze, of McHenry, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Leach. Miss Winona Taylor visited her cousin Miss Geneva Haynes from Sunday until Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Hill, of Simmons, came up Sunday to spend a few days with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs.

MT. PLEASANT.

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is the best on the market. Let me show you samples of it and quote you low prices. All work guaranteed. No money due until Monument is set up.

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We repair Pianos and Organs.

We will move your Piano with the Piano trucks and covers. No danger of damaging it. Piano boxes for sale.

If you will call at our store we will give you a song book.

HARTFORD MUSIC COMPANY

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Factory Representative for High Grade Pianos, Player Pianos and Organs.

HARTFORD, KENTUCKY.

Here and There.

It is said that there were a number of very fine and valuable dogs on the Titan when that vessel struck the ice-berg and went to the bottom of the ocean.

However a number of these animals were saved to their owners. There is some unfavorable comment in the press in regard to the matter, although it is not claiming that anyone had to give his place to the dog.—Madisonville Hustler.

POWERFUL COMBINATION.

Peek-a-boos, open cars, shirtwaists, white shoes, soda fountains, sweet girl graduates, plenies, cool beer, baseball!! Can you beat it?—Maysville Ledger.

TWAS EVER THUS.

The statesman does the speaking.

The editor boosts the town,

The lover does the popping,

The dancist turns him down,

The poet does the dreaming,

The farmer clears the woods,

The eagle does the screaming,

But the stork delivers the goods.

—Montgomery County News.

FOUR-LEGGED CHICKEN.

Mr. Squire Itohy, of Cox's Creek, was a caller at the Standard office Saturday, and described to us a freak chicken having four legs, four wings and one head. Unfortunately, the chicken died after coming from the shell. Mr. Itohy is an enterprising farmer, witnessed by his raising 11 perfect ears of corn on one stalk and on one stem. He now has the corn in his possession. Who can beat this?—Bardstown Standard.

NO SIR, I CAN'T GET APPENDICITIS



Eat All I Want to Now. No More Gas on the Stomach or Sour Stomach. No More Heavy Feeling After Meal or Constipation.

No matter what you've tried without getting relief, JUSTRY simple buckwheat gristle, etc., compounded in ADLER-I-KAI. You will be surprised at the QUICK results and you will be guarded against appendicitis. The VERY FIRST DOSE will help you and a short treatment with ADLER-I-KAI will make you feel better than you have for years.

This new German appendicitis remedy antisepsizes the stomach and bowels and draws off all impurities. A SINGLE DOSE relieves gas on the stomach, constipation, nausea of heavy eating, after eating, almost AT ONCE. A short treatment often cures an ordinary case of appendicitis.

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IHC Manure Spreader Kemp 20th Century Corn King or Cloverleaf

The local dealer will show you why an IHC spreader does the best work—why it makes the most of the manure it spreads. The service can render you is worth dollars to you and it costs you nothing. Buy an IHC manure spreader from your local dealer and collect a double profit from your farm.

International Harvester Company of America

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JHC Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, artesian wells, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to IHC Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U.S.A.

M. H. & E. Railroad Time Table at Hartford, Ky.

L. & N. time card effective Monday Aug. 21st.

No. 112 North Bound due 7:10 a. m. daily except Sunday.

No. 114 North Bound due 8:40 p. m. daily except Sunday.

No. 115 South Bound due 8:45 a. m. daily except Sunday.

No. 113 South Bound due 1:45 p. m. daily except Sunday.

H. E. MISCHKE Act.